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The Hongkong Telegraph

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January 14, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 48 2 p.m. 55
Humidity 18

January 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 50

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.252

7853 二初月二十

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Enemy Protest Against Russian Propaganda.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a telegram from Brest-Litovsk, via Berlin, states that at the plenary meeting on January 12, Herr von Hoffmann again protested against the Russian wireless propaganda, because it transgressed the terms of the armistice and intended to carry revolution and civil war into the Central Empires.

M. Trotsky replied that the armistice in no wise restricted the expression of Russian opinion.

Herr von Kuhlmann declared that non-interference in Russian affairs was a fixed principle of the German Government, which, however, demanded complete reciprocity.

M. Trotsky replied that the Russian Government would regard it as a step forward if Germany freely and frankly expressed views regarding the internal conditions of Russia.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A Check on Constituent Assembly Members.

London, January 13.
A Russian wireless message states that the Central Executive of the Councils of Workmen, Soldiers and Peasants Deputies have decreed giving local Councils power to re-elect or recall members of the Constituent Assembly in all cases where they do not express the views of the labouring masses.

A Maximalist News Agency statement shows that the above decree is intended to bring about the recall or re-election of all anti-Maximalist members of the Constituent Assembly. The News Agency states that the Peasants' Congress of the Twelfth Army has decided to recall three Social Revolutionaries of the Right, whom it elected. A number of Governments has decided similarly.

Ukrainian Questions.

London, January 13.
An All-Ukrainian Sea Congress has been summoned to meet at Kieff on the 23rd instant to discuss the questions of a Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, reports from the Black Sea Navy to Ukraine, the re-organisation of the Navy on a voluntary basis, and the organisation of Trade Unions.

SUPREME OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN.

German Great Scheme of Revenge.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that *Le Matin* publishes a statement by an eminent neutral who came from Berlin on January 7, declaring that the Germans will launch a supreme offensive at Verdun. It is intended to be the Crown Prince's revenge, with big diversions in Italy and in the direction of Calais, as soon as the weather permits.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Foreign Doctors Complain of Being Mobbed.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Lewis and Eckfeldt (American citizens) and Jonsselet (a French citizen) have wired the *North China Daily News* from Fregoben, in Shansi, the centre of the plague district, to the effect that they have been mobbed, the local Magistrate morally supporting the crowd and the soldiers inciting the populace to further excesses. Apparently the doctors' messages are not allowed to reach the Foreign Legations in Peking.

RETURN OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

Captain of the Emden Among the Number.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that three Dutch ships with German war prisoners and civilians have arrived at Rotterdam from England. The prisoners included von Mueller, the Captain of the Emden; Wallie, the Captain of the Bluecher; and the son of Admiral von Tirpitz; also many infantry officers captured in South-West Africa. The Germans acknowledged the good tone which marked British conduct towards themselves.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 13.
An Italian official message states that the artillery is active on the Asiago Plateau to the east of the Piave Vecchia. British batteries obtained many direct hits on hostile emplacements on the left bank of the Piave.

MR. HUGHES TO AGAIN VISIT ENGLAND.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that the *Sunday Times* announces, on the best of authority, that Mr. Hughes will sail for England, probably in March, to consult with Mr. Lloyd George and representatives of the Dominions and Allied Governments on war problems and post-war matters. Mr. Hughes has been urgently invited to participate in a discussion of the economic side of the war and now as a plenipotentiary able to bind the Commonwealth to a number of matters.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Vain Hopes for the Future.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Association of South Sea Traders has telegraphed to Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, expressing joy at the appointment of a Governor of New Guinea as promising a vigorous Colonial policy of holding firmly to "our richly blessed South Sea Colonies, now in the hands of the enemies." Dr. Solf replied, hoping that the German flag would soon again be flying "over our fine South Sea Colonies."

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

War-Time Increases for Officers.

London, January 13.
The War Cabinet has decided to increase subalterns' pay during the war to a minimum of half a guinea daily from October 1, last year. There are also consequential increases for Captains and Majors. The decision will also make the allowances for children two pounds each monthly to a maximum of eight pounds for subalterns and Captains, and half of the foregoing for Majors. The age-limits are extended to eighteen for boys and twenty-one for unmarried girls. Practically corresponding increases and allowances are generally made for all junior naval officers. It is estimated that the foregoing concessions will, initially, cost seven and half millions annually.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Reported Escape of Enemy Troops.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Berlin semi-official message states that, according to a wireless message, 1,700 German and 9,500 native troops escaped to Portuguese territory from German East Africa.

ARGENTINE WHEAT FOR THE ALLIES.

London, January 13.
A message from Buenos Aires states that an important agreement has been completed between the Argentine and representatives of the Anglo-French Governments regarding the Allied purchase of the Argentine wheat crop. The Argentine will grant Great Britain and France credit up to forty million sterling to facilitate the purchase and keep the rate of exchange normal.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were night patrol encounters south-east of Arras.

A French communique states:—Between January 1 and 10, we brought down fifteen enemy aeroplanes. The destruction of twelve others is most probable but cannot be confirmed.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

London, January 13.
Reuter is officially informed that there were no mines where the *Rewa* sank.

GERMANY'S TERRITORIAL POLICY DENOUNCED.

London, January 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, addressing the first meeting of the Polish Society in Berlin, Professor Hansebrueck urged Germany to renounce territorial acquisitions in the east and west, on grounds not pacifist, but of higher political sagacity. He instanced the brilliant success of British policy in South Africa.

SUCCESSFUL ARAB OPERATIONS.

London, January 13.
It is officially announced that confirmation has been obtained of the success of the Arab operations against the Hedjaz Railway to the north of Mecca during three days in the first week of January. The Arabs gained possession of an important portion of the line, wrecking and burning the rolling stock and damaging bridges. The raiders retired with prisoners and booty.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed three raids southward of Lens. Hostile artillery is active south-westward of Cambrai and in the neighbourhood of Lens and Messines.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

London, January 12.
A disastrous colliery explosion has occurred at Halmesford, Staffordshire. Many are entombed. So far a hundred, some dead, have been brought to the surface and 140 are missing.

BEERSHEBA.

(By Major C. J. C. Street.)

Beersheba, which was captured by the British troops under the command of General Allenby on October 31st, is a town of some importance on the southern boundary of Palestine. It lies roughly midway between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, being twenty-nine miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the coast of the former, and thirty-four from the latter.

Beersheba stands as the most southerly outpost of the biblical Judaea, a country proverbially rich and fruitful, although now somewhat fallen into decay under Turkish rule. To the South lies the inhospitable desert of Sinai, with its treeless expanses of rock and sand, to the North and West alone has some attempt been made to cultivate the soil. The town itself lies about eight hundred feet above sea level, at the foot of the high lead to the North, which rises in some places to nearly three thousand feet in a series of irregular spurs which form the vertebrae of the main chain of hills running North and South.

The strategic importance of the place is explained by the fact that it formed the main support of the left wing of the Turkish Army operating in Southern Palestine. For the support of this Army the Turks had constructed a narrow-gauge railway, some fifty or sixty miles long, winding northwards through Palestine until it joined the existing line between Jaffa and Jerusalem at or near Kezaz.

This line, roughly and hurriedly constructed at the best, has suffered severely from the activities of British raiding parties during the past few months. For instance, during the later days of May, 1917, the Southern extension of the railway, which passed through Bir Asloj and Es Sebeita to El Anja, just on the Turkish side of the Egyptian frontier, was cut for a length of ten miles between Bir Asloj and Hadej. The maintenance of this line of communication has been, throughout the campaign, a matter of great difficulty for the Turks.

Besides the railway, Beersheba is the southern terminus of the highway that forms the main southern artery of Palestine. This road, which is of great antiquity, runs from Jerusalem through Bethlehem (Bait Labm) to Hebron (El Khullil), and there splits into two branches, one branch running south-east to the southern end of the Dead Sea, the other south-west direct to Beersheba. The distance from Jerusalem to Beersheba by this road is almost exactly fifty miles.

During the progress of the war the road has been greatly improved, its surface has in many places been renewed, and the steep gradients of the two thousand feet climb between Beersheba and Hebron have been modified. It is now suitable for heavy motor transport, for which purpose it has apparently been much used by the Turks, as a means of relieving the traffic on the railway.

The history of Beersheba has its origins in the remotest times. Its geographical position would naturally make it a place of some importance to travellers from the desert of Sinai into Palestine. It would of course be of far less importance than Gaza, which lies on the direct caravan route from Egypt, but it was certainly a place of rest and refreshment very early in the world's history. The name probably means "The Seven Wells," showing that it possessed a water supply, and the points where water could be obtained were the determining factor in the mapping out of the routes across the desert. In the time of patriarch Abraham these wells were probably the site of a small village, which grew by degrees throughout biblical times until in the fourth century A.D. Esau and Jerome speak of the place as a large village or town. At this time it was also the seat of a Roman Garrison, who found it a convenient spot from which to control the traffic passing in and out of Judaea round the southern end of the Dead Sea. Later still, in medieval times, the town was the seat of a Bishopric.

The modern village of Bireseba is built about a mile from the ruins of the old town. These ruins lie to the north-east of the village, and contain traces of considerable architectural development. The stones and other materials have unfortunately been used as a quarry for the building of the modern village, and very little remains of the old town but the footings of the walls and a few heaps of tumbled stones. Some idea of the extent of the old town in its most flourishing days can, however, be gathered from the size of these ruins, which cover about a thousand acres.

In the early years of the present century Bireseba was a village of from eight hundred to a thousand inhabitants, possessing houses and gardens, a mosque, and, more important than all, a post-office. Although pleasant in comparison with the desert land to the north it could not compare either in beauty or prosperity with the towns along the main caravan route between Egypt and Syria, or with the more favoured localities situated farther north among the hills. Since the war its character completely, and developed into a considerable military base, the railway at the end of the line of communication from the Turkish base. The communique describes the place as having been taken after a determined resistance, and we shall probably learn that a considerable quantity of stores were captured or destroyed. There is no doubt, in any case, that the loss of this railway will prove a severe blow to the Turkish plans for the defence of Syria.

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 13 as follows:—

The members of the Provincial Assembly entertained Chan King-ming to a tea party held for the purpose of wishing him success in the expedition to Fukien, on the 12th inst. The latter after inspecting the troops on the drill ground, rode to the Assembly and was welcomed by all the members. A speech was delivered by Wu Hon-man to the effect that the expeditionary army is not for the purpose of attack but to relieve the people of Fukien who are suffering from the cruel treatment of illegal officials.

Commander Lau Ping-yue and the Defence Commissioner, Lang Shui-shai, have reported that a few thousand of Lang Chai-kwong's troops have been repulsed by the Canton soldiers in a place about 10 li from Limchow city. Over 200 of Lang's soldiers were killed and a large quantity of ammunition captured.

On hearing that a detachment of Lang's army will be sent to reinforce Fuxien under the protection of part of the Northern Squadron, the Authority requested Admiral Ching Pih-kwong to dispatch warships to intercept it.

A passenger junk from Heung-shan to Canton, while passing Chan Cheun, was pirated and very large booty was taken.

Lang Chai-kwong has arrived to Luk Wing-ting stating that his army while inspecting, Ko Chow and Lim Chow were attacked and forced to fight.

HONOURED BY JAPAN.

Decorations for British Naval Officers.

The following decorations have been conferred by the Emperor of Japan on officers of the British Naval Forces for distinguished services rendered during the war:—

Order of Rising Sun with Paulownia (Grand, Cordon).—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., L.L.B.; Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.O., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Order of the Rising Sun (Grand Cordon).—Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st Class).—Rear-Admiral (acting Vice-Admiral) Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., M.V.O.; Surge-General Sir Arthur W. May, K.C.B., F.R.C.S., K.B.P.

Order of the Rising Sun (2nd Class).—Rear-Admiral (acting Vice-Admiral) E. O. T. Tudor, C.B.; Rear-Admiral M. Singer, C.B.; Rear-Admiral O. L. V. Nathan-Lee, C.B.; Rear-Admiral T. Jackson, G.C.B., M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral O. F. Lambert; Rear-Admiral the Hon. V. A. Stanley, M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral L. Halcy, C.B., C.M.G.; Rear-Admiral Sir R. W. Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Rear-Admiral A. F. Everett, C.B., 3rd Class;—Captain E. M. Paillott, C.B., A.D.C., R.N.; Captain F. W. Dames, C.B., C.V.O., R.N.; Captain R. Webb, C.B., A.D.C., R.N.; Captain S. S. Hall, C.B., R.N. (Commander, 1st Class); Capt. M. F. Saefer, O.R., R.N. (Commander, 1st Class); Captain H. R. Norbury, R.N.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
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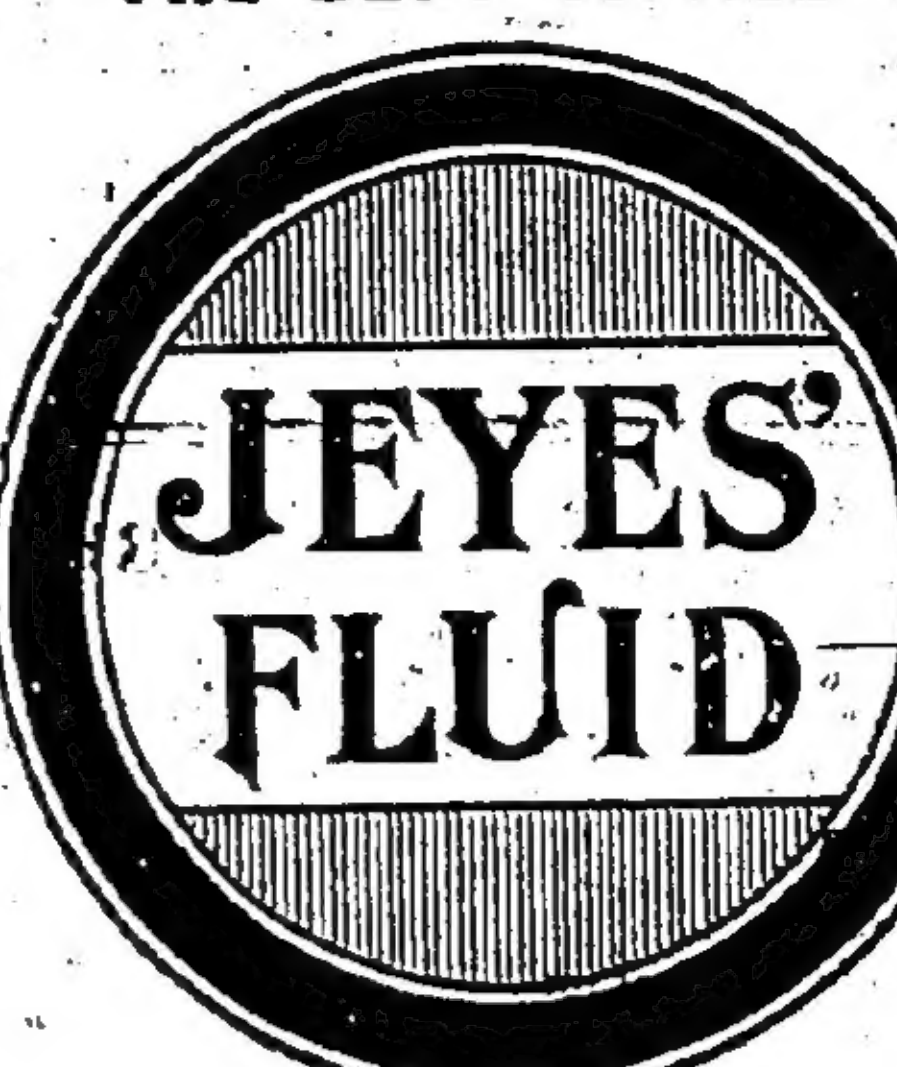
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Justice Ridley's Annuity.
It is announced that the King has been pleased to grant an annuity of £3,500 to Sir Edward Ridley, formerly one of the Justices of the High Court.

New Japanese Peers.
It was gazetted recently, says the Kobe Herald, that Mr. Okabe, ex-Governor of Osaka, Viscount Takishiro, ex-Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Kitazato, Mr. Munakata and Mr. Wada have been nominated by His Majesty members of the House of Peers.

A Chinese "Unlawful Assembly."
Fifteen Chinese were charged recently by Mr. D. Beatty, Protector of Chinese, Singapore, with being members of an unlawful assembly. They were discharged by the third magistrate, but all were bound over to keep the peace for six months in one surety in the sum of \$100 each.

"Our Day" Collections.
Last year Canada was first of the Overseas Dominions in the Our Day collections with \$322,000. This year exclusive of street collections her total was more than \$1,000,000. India will probably reach about \$350,000. It is just possible the Straits may be third with its \$111,000, but Egypt is a strong competitor and Australia is doing well, says a Singapore contemporary.

The Plague in the North.
Dr. Wu Lien-teh left Peking for Feng-chao, the terminus of the Peking-Saiyuan Railway, yesterday morning, says the Peking Daily News of January 4. He has taken three assistants with him and all the necessary appliances for diagnosing cases of plague. We understand that a quarantine station will be established at Fengchen soon to prevent as far as possible the spreading of the plague along the railway.

Obituary.
Probably the oldest Eurasian resident of Singapore passed away on Christmas Day, in the person of Mrs. Catherine Neubronner, at the age of 80 years. She was born in Malacca, and married the late Mr. Anthony Neubronner, the chief English and Malay interpreter of the Supreme Court there, whom she had survived many years now. The funeral and burial took place this following afternoon at the Bidadari Cemetery, the service being conducted by Archbishop Swinell.

Portugal and England.
Ex-President Machado, of Portugal, whilst at the front recently reviewed his own troops and made a stirring speech to them. He told them that their object ought to be to draw tighter still the bonds that united them to England in an intimate communion. The troops under General Tamegami, the Commander-in-Chief, responded very cheerfully to the suggestion. This handsome contingent, by the way, was transported by water without the least accident, which is proof that the U-boat has, after all, a limited power of mischief.

The Cadet Movement at Home.
Mr. Percy Harris, at the Central Y.M.C.A. recently outlined his scheme for the development of the cadet movement, which he pointed out had 14 million of youths to draw upon. It should be organized from the Central Association Volunteer Regiments, through the Territorial Associations, and would be equipped with well-trained men to serve as officers. Sir R. Baden Powell commended the movement, which he said was most necessary at the present time to counteract the spread of juvenile crime. It should be primarily an educative force before a military one.

The Late Mr. F. J. B. Dykes.
Our Kuala Lumpur correspondent wires (says the Singapore Free Press of January 3rd) that a cable has been received there announcing the death in England of Mr. F. J. B. Dykes, formerly senior warden of mines, F.M.S., and since 1910 deputy agent Malay States Development Agency. Mr. Dykes came out to the F.M.S. in 1895 as inspector of mines and acted in that capacity in most of the States. In 1893 he was senior warden of mines, F.M.S., and retired in 1910. He was 49 years of age.

GENERAL NEWS.

Consular Appointment.
Mr. J. Briboris, Belgian Consul-General at Seoul, has been appointed Consul-General in Yokohama, succeeding Mr. C. Bastin who recently left for Liege.

A Russian Arrested.
A Russian passenger on the Yamashiro Maru, which passed through Nagasaki for Shanghai, was arrested by the Nagasaki Water Police on a charge of illegal possession of opium. He was alleged to have obtained the drug in Vladivostok.

Obituary.
Mr. Alfred William Playfair, professor of English literature in Keio University, died at Kowloon in the Hakone region recently from a sudden attack of heart disease. Mr. Playfair, who was 47 years old, had gone to Hakone for a short vacation during the New Year holidays.

Fighting at Nan Yang.
Fighting is reported to have taken place at Nan Yang between General Chao Ti's troops and the independent troops under Li Tien-tai. The Government troops at first got the upper hand, but fell into an ambush when pursuing the rebels and were defeated.

Repairing the Flood Damage.
The Chinese Government has granted the sum of \$130,000 towards the cost of constructing a road between Peking and Tientsin. The American Red Cross will also give \$100,000 for the same purpose.—Peking Daily News.

Ingenuous Opium Smuggling.
There is no end to the ingenuity of opium smugglers, says the Englishman of Calcutta. A couple of days ago an opium country man, dressed in military attire, was arrested at the Howrah railway station, while slighting with a trunk from the down Delhi express. On examining the trunk it was found to have a false bottom which was stuffed with opium weighing about six seers.

Nest of Japan Counterfeiters Unearthed.
Two men named Hisatomo Tokutaro and Obaya Sakuro were arrested in Nagoya a few days ago for attempting to forge national bonds, says the Kobe Herald. They are reported to have confessed that they had been counterfeiting national bonds of ¥500 face value, with two other Japanese in Nagoya. Their plan was to make bonds amounting to ¥1 million yen and use them as security in obtaining loans from the Chinese Government.

Far Eastern Honours.
Authority has been granted by the King to Mr. T. H. Sanders, teacher in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, to wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class, of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; and to Mr. N. MacLean, master of the s.s. Irene, Mr. G. M. Weggott, master of the s.s. Kwang Ping, Mr. E. MacKinnon, master of the s.s. Hein Ming, and Mr. J. Halkett, master of the s.s. Heing Kong, to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Striped Tiger, conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China.

A Widow's Suicide.
Mrs. Mabel Hyde, a widowed lady 44 years of age, who had lived in India for a number of years, returned to England recently in order to see her son, an officer in the Royal Flying Corps, whom she had not met for eight years. She landed at Southampton and while in the train on the journey to London a fellow passenger gave her a newspaper to read. Mrs. Hyde was then shocked to see there in that day's column the name of her son among the killed. After arriving at Waterloo she proceeded to the War Office, where the tragic news was confirmed. The lady then went to her sister's house at Maxwell Hill, where she spent a restless night. Next day she made her will, and wrote a number of farewell letters. At night she took the contents of a bottle of tablets which contained a poison of the opiate class. She was found later in a comatose condition, and the efforts of two doctors to restore her were unsuccessful. At the inquest, which was held at Horsey, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

NOTICES.



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ROLL OF HONOUR.

Major Ernest Glenville Waymouth, R.A., who died on Oct. 16, aged 48, obtained his first commission from Woolwich in 1888. Subsequently he served in the Nile Expedition in 1898, and was mentioned in despatches for his services, receiving the 4th Class of the Medjidie and medal. He also served in China in 1900 as Adjutant to the Royal Artillery, and took part in the relief of Tientsin and also in the relief of Peking. He was also present in the actions of Peltung and Yangtsun, and was awarded the medal with clasps. Major Waymouth was well known as a cricketer, having played for many years for the Royal Artillery; he was a prominent member of I. Zingari and and Free Foresters. He was also a fine Rugby football player, and was the first president of the Army Rugby Union. He leaves a widow and two children. His brothers are Vice Admiral A. W. Waymouth, C.B., and Major C. S. H. Waymouth.

Major F. W. Thicknesse, R.A., D.S.O., elder son of Prebendary Thicknesse, rector of St. George's, Renover Square, died of wounds on October 19, aged 31. He was a scholar of Winchester, and passed second into Woolwich. He joined the R.G.A., and was on the staff at Hongkong at the outbreak of war. He was thus unable to reach the Front till May, 1915. He had commanded his battery of heavy guns for about 15 months. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and was given the D.S.O. last May.

Captain Richard O. Kinder, Royal Fusiliers, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kinder, of Gilbert Road, Bromley, and grandson of the late Rev. Andrew Welch, at one time vicar of St. Mary Gray. Educated at Feist School, he was for some years in the City with Gilman Bros., and left for the East in 1907. He was in the Federated Malay States at the outbreak of war, holding a commission in the Malay States Volunteer Rifles. He returned to England last February, and after training with the Royal Fusiliers, left for the Front on Sept. 10. The battalion to which he was attached seems to have been heavily engaged soon after he joined it, and he fell on Sept.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

A Strong Picture of the Remorseless Hun Method.

The New York Tribune, in an editorial on recent revelations of the methods of German diplomacy, says:—

"The business of a German diplomat, his chief occupation, is to intrigue against the governments which receive him in the interest of the country which sends him. 'He hires assassins, he hires pickpockets, he hires agents provocateurs,' he mobilizes the underworld to attack public officials of the government to which he is accredited. This is the German diplomat."

"As for German diplomacy, it is used as the facade for murder. It seeks to persuade peoples whose rights Germany means to invade, whose citizens Germany means to kill, that it is their moral duty to submit to these things, as it is Germany's inherent right to do them."

"But because there is a suspicion to the German mind that 'stupid' Governments will not submit to these things German diplomacy seeks to sandbag these Governments."

"What on earth is the use of talking of peace, reconciliation, anything but war with a nation which holds to such ideas as these? For a quarter of a century German Ambassadors and Ministers all over the world have been intriguing and plotting, corrupting and debauching, for the sole purpose of permitting Germany to commit crimes in the world and escape the punishment thereof."

"German diplomacy has borrowed the methods of the Mafia and covered them with the uniform of diplomacy. It has stolen the historic procedure of the highwayman and sought to transform it by decoration bestowed by the Kaiser himself."

"Was there ever anything in the world so grotesque as and more atrocious than this whole German thing, this disease of Germanism, manifested by symptoms now familiar to the world?"

20 at an advanced place. His closest friend writes:—"When last I saw him alive he was bravely rallying the men under the most appalling shell-fire. He would have been 32 on Sept. 25."

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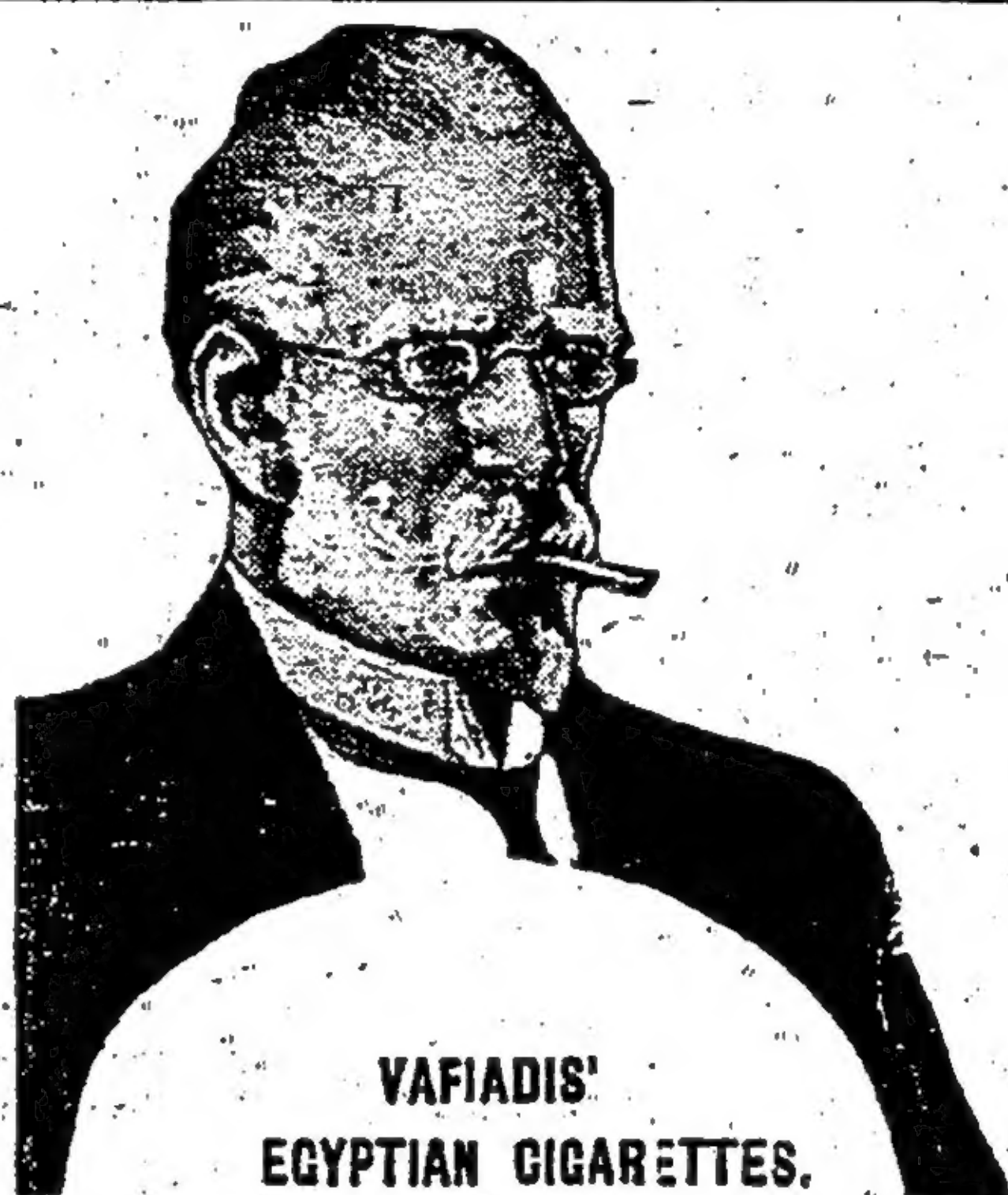
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NOTICES.



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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince.	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
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	50	1.85
	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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STANDARD CLOTHES.

Men's Suits to be Sold Retail at £2 10s.

Mr. Charles Sykes, Director of Wool Textile Production, recently, at Bradford, explained the Government scheme for the placing on the market of standard clothes for civilian wear.

In the first instance there would be one type of cloth, at a price of about 6s. a yard. But it would be possible to introduce a reasonably large variety of patterns. The clothier would make suits and sell them at a fixed price to the retailer.

So far as he could judge, the price of a man's suit in a shop would be £2 10s., which would give a reasonable profit to each branch of production. He had also considered the question of clothing for boys, and patterns were now being prepared of cloth suitable for its purpose which would allow suits for young boys to be sold at 22s. 6s., for older boys at £1 10s., and for youths at £2.

It was hoped also to arrange for a standard flannel by fixing price and inviting manufacturers to conform to a standard specification.

Capt. J. E. Needham. We understand (says the N. C. Daily News) that Captain J. E. Needham, late of the Public Works Department (Shanghai), who was transferred from the 14th West Yorks Regiment for service with the Chinese Labour Battalion in France, has been transferred to the Welsh Fusiliers, and is now at Gibraltar.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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(Just arrived from the North) THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

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Fine Bang de-bouef penholder, White "Goddess of Mercy." Ming.
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G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1918:—

Tuesday 29th January
Friday 22nd February
Wednesday 27th March
Friday 26th April
Wednesday 29th May
Thursday 27th June
Monday 29th July
Thursday 29th August
Friday 28th September
Tuesday 29th October
Thursday 28th November
Friday 27th December

By order of Committee,
A. H. G. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1917.

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No matter what your cough or asthma may be, IMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA will give you instant relief. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of asthma, cough, and bronchitis. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of asthma, cough, and bronchitis. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of asthma, cough, and bronchitis.

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A fine old crusty character in Warwick was Mr. Ferdinand Arkwright, who was "tall and thin, wore whinkers, and stattered," and "favoured a bottle green coat with brass buttons, a very large neck cloth, and a big white hat." He had lived long in Malta, and was a friend of the Duke of Edinburgh. His special characteristic was imperitability. You couldn't put him out. Once at the Governor's Ball at Malta he called his partner's attention to a man with a fine birthmark on his cheek, and made some jab about it. "How dare you talk like that sir!" snapped his angry partner; "that gentleman is my husband." Then y-y-you can f-f-tell me," responded Mr. Arkwright loftily. "If he is b-b-b-bless all o-ver."

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE-DIV. 1.

Royal Engineers v. H. K. Football Club.

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday last, the teams being as follows:

R. E.—Clarke, Blumfield, Lucas, Charley, Smith, White, Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Horlop, Pascall.
Club.—Goldenberg, Ove, McCabbin, Balston, Stewart, Rodgers, Grimmett, Chassell, Gerrard, McTavish, Wood.

Referee.—Mr. Wright.

This is the first time these teams have met this season, and the Club supporters had great hopes that their favourites would break the unbeaten record of the Sappers. This, however, was not to be, as the latter were in very fine form, and, as the score indicates, were the better team. Play was somewhat even for the first ten minutes, but from that point onwards it was rare that the Club looked dangerous. The Sappers' outside left opened the scoring, with a lovely shot which gave Goldenberg no chance, and shortly afterwards Gordon registered the second from a fine pass by Strange. The latter was receiving special attention from the Club defence, but for all that, no less than three goals came from his centres. The Club forwards made many efforts to get within shooting range, but the Sappers' defence was very sound, the half-backs being a tower of strength. Just before half-time, Pascall added a third goal. Half-time:—R. E., 3; Club, 0.

In the second half, McCabbin and Ove changed places, but this was of little avail, as two more goals followed in quick succession, Pascall registering his third point of the match, and Horlop making his first score of the season with a fine fast drive. This was the extent of the scoring, the Club defence holding their own until the end. Result:—R. E., 5; Club, 0.

Comments.—Although the Sappers won by five clear goals, there was not all that difference between the two teams, but, at the same time, undoubtedly the better team won.

The Club forwards worked hard to reduce the score, but were up against a stiff proposition in the R. E. halves. The elusive Pascall was quite an artist at outside left, his work being very effective.

LEAGUE-DIV. 2.

South China Athletic v. 88th Co. R.G.A.

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday. Much interest was centred in this game, as both teams are well up in the League table, and a very keen contest was anticipated.

As usual, the South China Athletic had a large crowd of followers, who showed great excitement when their favourites scored the first goal. Play was of an even character throughout, but the Chinese showed more finish, their combination being much better. Half-time:—South China Athletic, 2; 88th Co. R.G.A., 0.

It was well into the second half ere the Gunners reduced the lead, and by a great effort they drew level shortly before the whistle sounded for time. Result:—2 all.

83rd Co. R. G. A. v. St. Joseph's College.

Played on the Navy Ground and resulted in an easy win for the College by 4 goals to nil. 83rd Co. were no match for their opponents, who were much faster on the ball and thoroughly deserved their victory. Play was not of a very interesting character, most of the play being in the Gunners' half. This win now places the College in a favourable position in the League table.

Navy v. R.G.A.

Played on the Navy Ground on Saturday. Teams:—Navy.—Crickler, Biggs, Coaker, Hallanby, Smith, Lutton, Travis, Llewellyn, Clark, Newcombe, Crisp.

R. G. A.—Taylor, Grettton, Dickson, Tallord, Hall, Gore, Youngman, Edgeler, Saunders, Baxter, Turner. Referee.—Lieut. Attwell.

The Navy were unable to turn out at full strength owing to various duties, but they put up a good game against the Gunners, although the latter were much the better team on the day's play. In the first half, the Gunners' inside right gave them the lead, the same player adding another in the second half. Nothing further was scored, the game ending in a win for the R.G.A. by two goals to love. For the Navy, Coaker at back and Clarke at centre played a good game. The former was severely tested, but came through the ordeal with flying colours. There is no doubt that Talford is a very fine half, and it is very rare he makes a mistake. Townsend and Green were noticeable absentees from the Gunners' team.

CRICKET.

Royal Engineers v. H.K.C.C. These teams met on the Club ground, the result being a win for the same side. The Engineers were first at the wickets and were all accounted for at 102 in the last three men doing no scoring. Major Morgan bowled with good effect. The Club did not open too strongly and eight wickets were down for 96. Donnelly came well to the rescue and was highest scorer with a well-played 62. Scores:—

Royal Engineers.
Sgt. McGregor, l.b.w., b 24
Morgan ... 62
Cpl. Adams, c and b Morgan 8
C.Q.M.S. Beakes, c Donnelly, b Morgan ... 15
S. S. Crippwell, c Murray, b Donnelly ... 14
Spr. Waller, b Donnelly ... 10
Lt. Wahl, b Morgan ... 10
Spr. Millard, b Morgan ... 12
Cpl. Heath, not out ... 7
S. M. Jewsbury, c Donnelly, b Morgan ... 0
Spr. Bell, c Murray, b Donnelly ... 0
2nd Cpl. Way, run out ... 0
Extras ... 4
Total ... 102

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Donnelly ... 13 1 48 3
Morgan ... 13 1 50 6
Extras ... 7

H.K.C.C.
H. E. Mariel, c Waller, b Beakes ... 38
T. E. Pearce, b Beakes ... 10
Capt. E. H. Gray, c Way, b Beakes ... 23
Lt. H. E. Murray, b Beakes ... 8
F. Syme Thomson, c Millard, b McGregor ... 2
R. H. Thorsfield, c Jewsbury, b Crippwell ... 3
H. E. Holland, c Wahl, b Beakes ... 0
Lt. Col. Morgan, b Crippwell ... 1
D. E. Donnelly, b Beakes ... 62
F. Sutton, not out ... 23
P. Jacks, b Waller ... 19
Extras ... 7
Total ... 196

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Beakes ... 13 2 70 6
Crippwell ... 8 0 51 2
McGregor ... 2 0 23 1
Adams ... 4 0 35 0
Waller ... 1 0 10 1

Kowloon v. R. G. A. Playing at home, Kowloon managed to secure a draw in this match. The Gunners batted first and scored 149, Kowloon responding with 123 for nine wickets. The match was not particularly interesting, except for Kowloon's effort to avoid defeat. Scores:—

R. G. A.
Br. Athorne, b Pestonji ... 6
Br. Dix, b Pestonji ... 19
Br. Drummond, c Cobb, b Stalker ... 28
Gnr. Perkins, c Robinson, b Stalker ... 19
Lieut. Wilkinson, b Pestonji ... 18
Lieut. Baker, b Pestonji ... 8
Gnr. Baines, run out ... 13
Gnr. Mann, run out ... 1
C. Q. M. S. Ross, b Pestonji ... 7
Br. Armatys, c Sousa, b Pestonji ... 7
Gnr. Smith, not out ... 5
Extras ... 18
Total ... 145

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Cobb ... 14 3 48 0
Pestonji ... 18 2 0 51 6
Stalker ... 8 0 32 2
K. C. C.
J. Stalker, c Dix, b Baines ... 28
E. Wheeler, c Perkins, b Athorne ... 23
F. E. Jonesland, c Baines, b Athorne ... 11

L. J. Blackburn, b Baines ... 0
J. P. Robinson, c Armatys, b Athorne ... 18
L. E. S. Hodges, c Armatys, b Athorne ... 0
C. J. Stapleton, not out ... 23
P. H. Cobb, c Ross, b Baines ... 4
A. De Sousa, c Mann, b Athorne ... 0
R. Pestonji, c Armatys, b Baines ... 10
J. H. Mead, not out ... 0
Extras ... 10
Total ... 124

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Athorne ... 14 2 55 5
Baker ... 2 0 15 0
Baines ... 12 1 43 4

C. R. C. v. Navy.

In this match, the Navy opened rather badly, but Wright and Oary made a stand, scoring 60 and 32 respectively. The side was out for 141. The C. R. C. made a very poor show, Ng Sze-yuen alone coping with the bowling. Commander Gibson took six wickets for 20 runs, and the C. R. C. were all disposed of for 71. Scores:—

Navy.
Sgt. Hack, b Un Hew Fan ... 5
Lieut. F. Thompson, b Un Hew Fan ... 5
Com. Gibson, b Yew Man Tsun ... 3
Payr. Wright, b Un Hew Fan ... 60
A. B. Henley, b Ng Sze Kwong ... 4
S. Lt. Oary, l.b.w., b Yew Man Tsun ... 32
As. Payr. Wild, b Un Hew Fan ... 8
As. Payr. Robinson, b Un Hew Fan ... 9
W. Staley, b Yew Man Tsun ... 3
Pte. Stacy, not out ... 1
Lt. S. Godfrey, b Un Hew Fan ... 1
Extras ... 4
Total ... 141

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Un Hew Fan ... 16 5 53 6
Yew Man Tsun ... 12 0 60 3
Ng Sze Kwong ... 3 0 24 1

C. R. C.
Ng Sze Yuen, c Staley, b Godfrey ... 20
Ho Wing Kin, b Godfrey ... 9
Ng Sze Kwong, b Gibson ... 6
Yew Man Tsun, l.b.w., b Gibson ... 0
H. Ching, b Gibson ... 1
Un Hew Fan, b Gibson ... 0
G. Lee, b Gibson ... 0
Wai Lee San, b Godfrey ... 0
J. Wong, b Gibson ... 3
C. Chao, not out ... 9
Kwok Shin Yau, c Godfrey, b Hack ... 2
Extras ... 12
Total ... 71

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Gibson ... 15 4 20 6
Henley ... 5 1 18 0
Godfrey ... 9 1 21 3
Hack ... 0 3 0 1

Craigengower v. Middlesex. This match resulted in a win for Craigengower, who scored 33 runs more than their opponents, with two wickets in hand. Scores:—

Middlesex.
Tebbutt, c Graham, b Grimmett ... 1
Smith, c Pitt, b Graham ... 7
Butterworth, c Norris, b Graham ... 10
Capt. Smith, b Graham ... 1
Lieut. Cooper, b Graham ... 32
Lieut. Dickenson, not out ... 0
Capt. Padfield, b Grimmett ... 5
Parrell, b Graham ... 43
Woodward, b Graham ... 0
Fawthrop, b Graham ... 6
Grove, b Graham ... 0
Extras ... 10
Total ... 115

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Graham ... 18 1 51 8
Grimmett ... 13 3 42 2
Abbas ... 3 0 12 0

Craigengower.
R. Bae, c Tebbutt, b Cooper ... 5
J. D. Norris, c Fawthrop, b Tebbutt ... 17
M. Abbas, c Fawthrop, b Tebbutt ... 74
T. Ford, c Cooper ... 8
J. Graham, c Tebbutt, b Butterworth ... 25
F. Thompson, c Butterworth, b Cooper ... 1
W. Edwards, b Smith ... 9
T. Pitt, c Tebbutt, b Cooper ... 2
F. Schnepel, not out ... 2
D. Kharas and A. W. Grimmett did not bat
Extras ... 7
Total ... 148

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Cooper ... 13 4 64 4
Tebbutt ... 14 0 36 2
Parrell ... 4 0 25 0
Smith ... 5 1 13 1
Butterworth ... 2 0 3 1

A Disbelieved Story. Whilst asleep in his room at Shan Kwan, a Chinese was awakened on Saturday night and found another man in the act of stealing a quantity of clothing. He struggled with him and eventually the Police arrived, when it was discovered that the man had succeeded in stealing, before disturbing anyone, two silver watches and chains and a gold ring. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when he said that the articles of jewellery had been placed in his pockets by the complainant out of spite. His Worship did not believe this, and sentenced the man to two months' hard labour.

SAKURA BEER



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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu	T. 16,000 TUES. 5th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Slyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 TUES. 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Doki	T. 8,000 SATURDAY, 26th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Tsuruya	T. 8,000 MONDAY, 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi	T. 8,000 THURSDAY, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.

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NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Fengtien	16th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	17th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	19th Jan. at 3 p.m.

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Tjikini	Java	21st Jan.	27th Jan.	Shanghai
Tjimanock	Amoy	21st Jan.	24th Jan.	Java

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	TUES., 15th Jan. at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 18th Jan. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Wed., 16th Jan. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thurs., 17th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kingsing	Fri., 18th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 18th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m.
MANILAN	Mausang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Thurs., 25th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Defence Against Submarines.

A highly-placed authority in the French Navy, questioned by a representative of the "Matin" on the subject of defence against submarine attack, has replied as follows:—"Our submarine listening-microphones have been perfected to a degree which we would never have ventured to hope for only a few weeks ago—a progress which is proved by the rewards bestowed by Admiral Chammet, the Minister of Marine, on the brilliant officers, Lieutenants Broglie, Fromaget, and wailer, who have so successfully devoted themselves to such inventions. Once they are supplied with the devices all ships will soon be able to recognise the presence of a submarine, its distance, and its direction, and can then manoeuvre so to avoid it, while, on the other hand, the gunboats and scouting vessels can at the same time take up the pursuit. That is why the British naval authorities are confident. And we, too, have good grounds for hope."

The United States Shipping Problem.

The following extracts from an interview given by Lord Northcliffe to the "United Press," emphasise the seriousness of the transport problem as it affects the whole of the Allies:—"The most urgent news that has crossed the Atlantic since I arrived in this country at the beginning of June," Lord Northcliffe said, "is the official statement by Sir Joseph Maclay, the British Controller of Shipping, to the effect that 'unless the United States faces the shipping problem and constructs 6,000,000 tons of shipping annually the military efforts of the United States will be crippled from the start.' This is the solemn warning of Sir Joseph himself. It has passed the censor. Set aside all German boasting. Put away from you the idea that Great Britain, who is increasing her own food production, can be starved out. The writing on the wall should arouse every thinking American to the greatest problem the world has ever faced—the transport across 3,000 miles of water of the new American Army, which already amounts to more than a million men, its cannon, shells, locomotives, railway track, munition plants, aeroplanes, observation balloons, hospitals, ambulance convoys, doctors, nurses, machine gun, butchers, bakers, shoemakers, men of every trade, railroad engineers, interpreters, organisers, and distributors of stores, clothing, horses, mules, fodder, bookkeepers, and complete telephone and telegraph equipments with operators running into thousands. Now, Sir Joseph Maclay, as the British Shipping Controller, plainly says that unless 6,000,000 tons of shipping is built in the United States yearly you will not be able to transport those vital needs. You ask me if I agree with Sir Joseph. I do not profess to have any of the technical knowledge of shipping of the hard-headed Scotsman who was chosen by the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, for a task that is much more difficult than even that of the Food Controller—the control of shipping that is being sunk more rapidly than it is being constructed, and that, mark you, at a time when the demand for shipping, owing to the transport needs of the United States Army, is increasing daily. But nothing that has happened alters my conviction that the combined shipyards of the Allies and their combined navies must make a superhuman effort to overcome the losses and meet the growing demand as to Atlantic transport to-day. The whole system of publicising failures of submarine sinkings by the Allies is misleading, and I have protested against it ever since it was adopted. I do not believe that any substantial progress has been made in stopping submarine depredations. Last week we were told off tally that the submarine sinkings of British ships were the lightest since the policy of ruthlessness commenced. Within a few hours cables flashed the news that the sinkings of the French ships over the same period were the heaviest yet recorded. In other words, it is probable that a part of the submarine force of Germany that is fighting the greatest naval battle of the world off the south coast of Ireland was sent to the French coast to stop the arrival of urgent necessities from America for your daily growing Army."

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SHIPRING

WELSH DECK HOUSE - 48

EUROPEAN SERGEANT MURDERED.

Hongkong Police Officer Found Shot at Wanchai.

A sensational affair occurred at Wanchai in the early hours of Sunday morning. Sergeant Johnson, of the Hongkong Police Force, being found shot in Queen's Road East, later succumbing to the injury he had received. The circumstances leave no room for doubt that he was murdered.

It appears that a Lukong, who was on patrol duty, found the deceased just after three o'clock lying in an unconscious condition, with a severe bullet wound in the head. He at once gave the alarm, and the injured Sergeant was conveyed as soon as possible to the Government Civil Hospital, where he expired just after being admitted.

A good deal of mystery surrounds the tragedy, for no trace of the assailant has been discovered. It is conjectured that the shot has been fired at fairly close range.

It appears that, at the time, the street where deceased was found was practically deserted. All that is known is that a Chinese shopkeeper heard a report and on rushing out saw a man running away. It was shortly afterwards that the deceased was found lying in the road, with a bullet wound behind the right ear. Deceased's own revolver was loaded and intact in its pouch.

Deceased, who was about 24 years of age, came to the Colony from Scotland some three years ago. He was unmarried. During his residence here he became very popular with his comrades and was well liked as a steady and conscientious officer. This funeral passes the Monument at 4.45 p.m. to-day.

A European Arrested. There was a sensational development in the case to-day, a European being arrested in connection with the affair. He will probably be formally charged to-morrow at the Police Court.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), State Musketry Course—Part I.

The following will attend on Sunday next, January 20:—

Leave Blake Pier 9.0 a.m.—To Fire.—All members of Nos. 3 & 4 Platoons who have not yet fired. Also the whole of No. 9 Section. Also Inspector Ribeiro and Crown Sgt. F. A. Rosario. As Registrar—Chief Inspector Lammert and Staff Inspectors Aroulli, Clarke, Fothergill, Watt and Taylor.

Leave Blake Pier 1.30 p.m.—To Fire.—Whole of No. 10 Section, and part of No. 11 Section to be detailed by Section Commanders. Also Inspector Botelho and Crown Sgt. J. M. Rosario. As Registrar—Chief Inspector Potter and Wildin, Inspector Gegg, Sgt. Accountant Bales and Crown Sgt. Ford and Goodwin.

Route March. All ranks, except those on Patrol duty on that date, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Thursday, January 17. Helmets will be worn. Inspectors will wear belts and swords and helmet chains down. The Ambulance Platoon will parade with stretchers.

Band. The Band Practice ordered for Friday, January 18, is cancelled.

A Family Quarrel.

Charged with assaulting another, a coolie told Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, that he wanted to take the complainant's daughter out but was refused permission, when a quarrel arose. It appears that the complainant, who lives in Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, went to the Police Station on Saturday night, suffering from a cut on the head and some badly damaged fingers. Sergeant Murphy said he appeared to be under the influence of drink. His complaint was that the defendant had pushed him down the stairs. His Worship thought it was a family quarrel and bound the defendant over to be of good behaviour for six months.

TRENCH SURGERY.

New Methods for New Ways of Warfare.

Writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, Dr. Wood's Hutchinson, says:—

Trench surgery is just as different from earlier war surgery as trench fighting is from the former art and science of war. For 20 years past, Army surgeons have been priding themselves on the fact that war surgery was coming nearer and nearer the standard of cleanliness, and certainly of results of peace-time surgery.

Clean wounds and quick healing are coming to be the rule in covered field hospitals as in the white-tiled, glass-roofed temples of healing at home. And when this war broke out, we prepared our operating kits in full and blissful confidence that this onward and upward course would be continued and even brought nearer the goal of complete asepsis and no pus or visible sepsis.

But a bitter awakening was in store for us; within three weeks of mud and shell-fire, we had slumped back 30 years in our surgical methods and problems, and had to begin all over, again, almost from where Lister did.

And the fierce ancient battle between sepsis and anti sepsis broke out afresh, and raged with fury.

Almost the whole trend of development in modern weapons and armament seemed to be heading towards making the wounds inflicted more and more nearly germ-free or aseptic.

The high velocity rifle bullets, for instance, were driven through the grooves of the rifle barrel at such enormous pressure and friction that their surfaces were literally sterilised by heat, and unless they happened to strike the ground first and "ricochet," entered the body almost as clean and aseptic as a surgeon's knife.

Further than this, instead of being round or dome-shaped, they were pencil shaped and pointed, and their nose or tip so sharp and smooth and polished that it was almost impossible for it to catch threads or scraps of the clothing and carry them into the wound, with it which was a very serious form of deep infection in the days of round bullets, or even of sword and sabre cuts.

So important indeed was it that soldiers were required to take a bath and put on clean underwear the night or morning before going into action, so that if any scraps of clothing were carried into the wound they would be as clean and free from germs as possible. I saw two cases in French hospitals, in which one single pocket of a huge shell wound kept on obstinately discharging and refusing to heal for weeks after the rest of the wound was closed. Finally a radical operation was decided upon and a free incision made right down from the surface, laying open the pocket, and in one case a scrap of cloth from the patient's tunic was discovered, and in the other a larger rag, with a button, still attached to it.

Furthermore, these high-velocity bullets at average ranges were still whirling swiftly when they struck and literally drilled their way through the tissues so cleanly and smoothly that unless they struck a bone or penetrated the heart or a big blood-vessel or the brain or spinal cord, they did so with hardly any damage and the wounds healed surprisingly quickly and kindly.

In fact, cold-blooded military experts were actually advising against the use of high velocity or pencil-shaped bullets in wars against savage or barbarous tribes, because they simply would not stop a rush. A charging Zulu or Somali warrior, for instance, might be drilled through with half a dozen bullets without stopping him or even checking his onrush, unless one of them happened to strike a big vessel or the spinal cord. While the shock of the old-fashioned leaden or soft-nosed bullet, which would spread and mushroom the moment it struck a bone or even a tough tendon would usually knock him down and put him out of the fight at once, even if it did not kill him.

Bullet wounds, whether rifle or machine-gun, in this war, are regarded almost as a trifle provid-

AIR RAID DAMAGE.

Compensation for Loss up to £500.

The Government's new scheme of compensation for air raid damage was explained in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Bonar Law.

He said that a scheme had been prepared to give owners of property not exceeding \$500 in value compensation for damage done by air raids and bombardment without payment of any premium. Owners of property exceeding \$500 value would be compensated up to \$500 without payment of premium, provided that property in excess of that amount was insured under the Government insurance scheme. The new scheme was to take effect as from September 1.

Arrangements for the prompt settlement of claims were being made.

Mr. Butler:—Will the insurance companies be compelled to adjust their premiums in accordance with the right hon. gentleman's declaration?

Mr. Bonar Law:—I think so.

Mr. Peto:—Does the right hon. gentleman really mean that all existing anti-aircraft policies should be reduced by \$500 in order to render the concession effective?

Mr. Bonar Law:—That is the effect of the announcement I have made.

ing that they have not struck a bone or an artery or a nerve trunk, or perforated the intestines. Time and again, when watching the dressing of some hideous, still gaping shell wound, I have noticed little circular brownish scabs, about the size of a dime, with a reddish ring round them on the arm, shoulder, hip, or leg of the patient.

These puzzled me at first, because they did not look just like surface wounds or burns of any sort, and they were evidently not boils—until I inquired and discovered on inquiring that they were the scars of bullet wounds which had drilled right through the limb or the fleshy part of the shoulder or hip, and were now practically healed and dry—five, seven, nine days after they had been inflicted.

In that sense, as also in the sense that less than 15 per cent. of the wounds of this war are bullet wounds, and two-thirds of them from machine-guns, the rifle has almost ceased to be a deadly weapon.

As for the sword-wounds and bayonet wounds—well, swords have become pretty nearly parlor ornaments in modern war, and bayonet wounds, while dangerous on account of their depth and their narrowness, which prevents thorough drainage, are not very likely to be infected, because, as recent tests have shown, germs of any sort cannot thrive or live long upon polished metal surfaces.

Besides, for some singular reason, bayonet wounds have become the rarest surgical curiosities in this war.

One surgeon-inspector-general, in charge of three armies, with whom I was visiting the field hospitals, told me that he had seen exactly four cases of bayonet wounds since the war began, and he had been in it from the Battle of the Marne. And one of those cases was a spy, who had suddenly been discovered in the fighting line in a French uniform, and who had been promptly perforated like a pin-cushion, "and yet he did live," said the inspector, with a smile and a shrug.

Another division surgeon, of two years' experience, told me that he had only seen four, and that one of these was in the leg of an officer who, leading a charge and leaping down into an enemy front line trench, spiked himself on the point of a rifle with fixed bayonet, which had been left standing against the wall of the trench.

And these are samples of the experience of surgeons in both armies on the Western front. The scarcity of bayonet wounds is almost incredible, even after allowing for the fact that this is so overwhelmingly a war of artillery, and especially as both newspapers and "official communiques" have reported quite a considerable amount of fighting at close quarters, clearing trenches with the bayonet and so forth.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

Two New Cups for Competition.

The Hongkong Chess Club is the prime mover in the starting of a chess championship of the Colony. The success of the proposal is already assured by the generosity of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and Messrs. N. L. Larn, who are presenting silver cups to be known as the Embassy and Ming Ching cups respectively. The following preliminary proposals have been drawn up in connection with the competition:—

1. The entire management of the Championship and the ownership of the cups and any other prizes which may be presented or purchased from time to time, until such prizes shall have been won out right, shall be vested in a committee, composed of three members appointed by the Hongkong Chess Club, as the senior chess organisation in the Colony, and one member appointed by each of the other chess organisations. The first President and the first Honorary Treasurer shall each be elected by the committee from the three representatives of the Chess Club.

2. The first committee meeting shall be convened by the honorary secretary of the Hongkong Chess Club.

3. The competition shall be held before May, 1918.

4. The "Embassy" Cup, for the championship of the Colony, will become the property of the first winner on three occasions.

5. The Ming Ching Cup is to be won outright by the Chinese competitor, scoring the highest points in the 1918 championship tournament.

6. The rules of play shall be those set forth in the British chess code and the rate of play in all games shall be 20 moves per hour. An entrance fee of \$1 will be payable by all competitors before the tournament commences.

All chess organisations interested are requested to communicate with Mr. H. W. Bay, Honorary Secretary of the Hongkong Chess Club, at as early a date as possible.

JUST EAT, SLEEP AND WORK.

That is all some people do. They are deprived of all the higher things in life, all the pleasures and joys of existence, because ill-health has robbed them of their efficiency, and ordinary duties now take so much time that there is no opportunity for relaxation and social pleasures. Are you like that? If you are, look into your own case and see if worry is not responsible for much of your trouble. Ask yourself whether you fret over little things and scold when you could just as well be pleasant.

The disorder which causes its victims to worry, whether they have anything to worry about or not, is neurasthenia.

The patient is usually pale—showing that the blood is thin—cannot derive good from food taken, and feels very weak and tired. The first thing to do is to build up the blood, because anything that builds up the general health helps to correct the neurasthenic condition. Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for neurasthenia and nerve disorders, because anaemic patients should always avoid alcohol and other stimulants. Obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day from any dealer, or post free one bottle for \$8/-, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

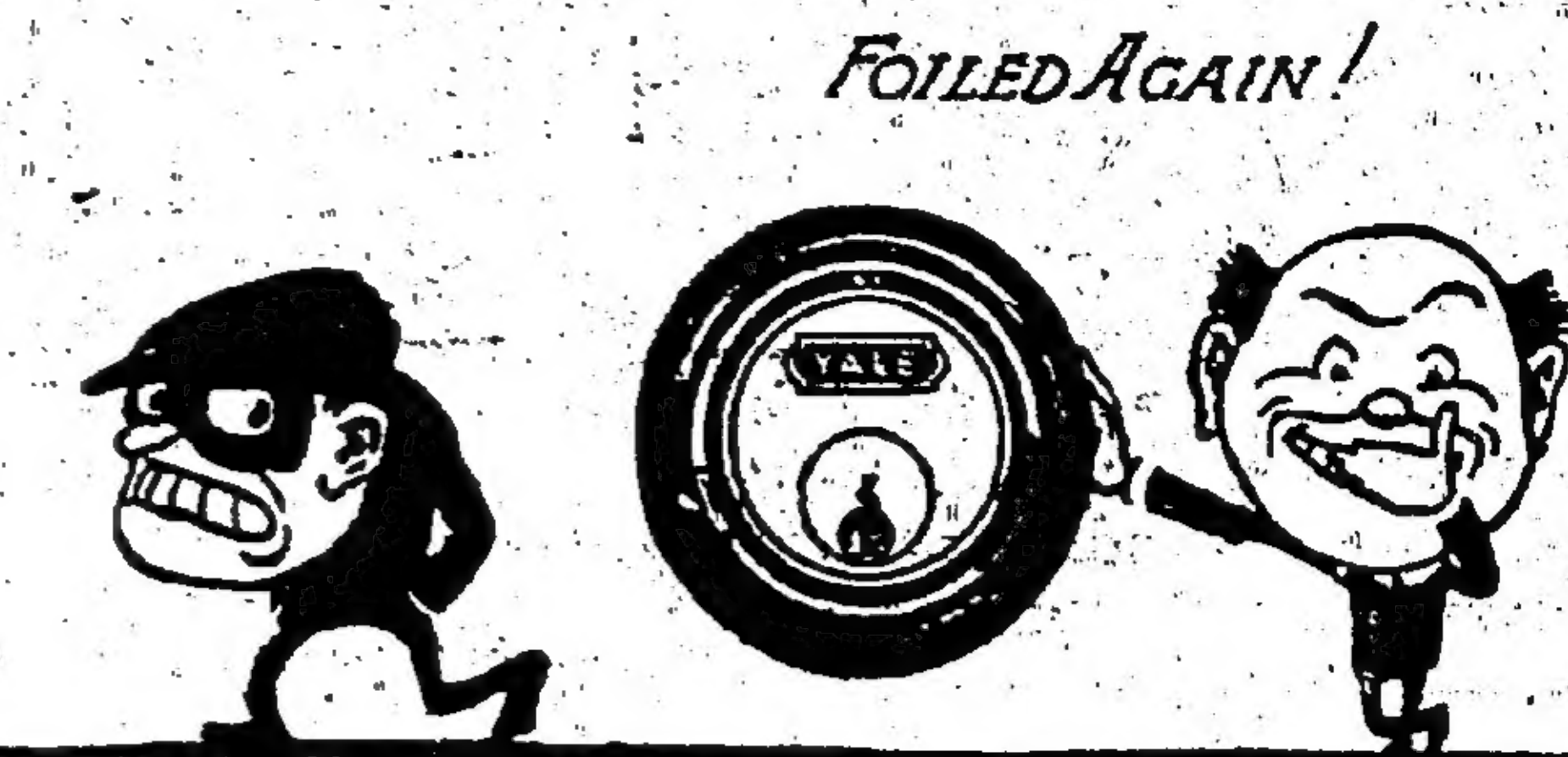
FREE.—Many facts are explained in the booklet, "The Nerves and their Needs," free, from above address. Send a post card for a copy.

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and Yale Products live up to their name.

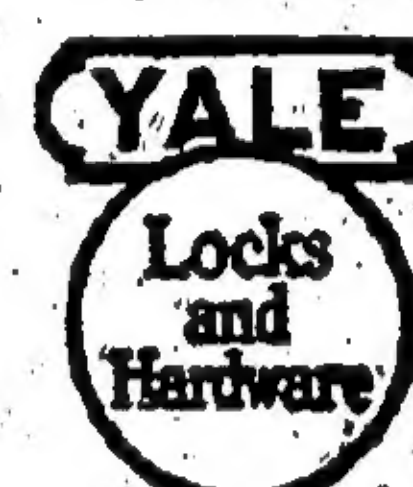
The soundness of the Yale methods and Yale practice is proved every day, in every corner of the world, in the service of Yale Products. And whatever Yale Product you buy—a night-latch, door-closer, padlock, or builders' hardware—you get from it the enduring service you have a right to look for in the product of an organization that has adhered to one unswerving ideal for nearly half a century.

Look for the name "YALE" on the product. It is your guarantee.

For sale by hardware dealers.



MUSTARD & CO.
AGENTS



LABOUR AND THE NEW ELECTORATE.

What Will Be Its Future Policy? Mr. George J. Wardle, M.P., Secretary to the Board of Trade, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

There has been much talk and a great deal more speculation about the future policy of the Labour party now that the latest Reform Bill is approaching the Statute Book. What will Labour do? How many Labour candidates will be run? What will be their attitude towards Imperial politics? Will they head straight for revolution?

Such talk and such questions indicate a very slight knowledge of the past history of this country. It took the British nation 600 years to remove political power from the hands of the Sovereign. For 200 years more that power remained in the hands of a few great families, and it needed the threat of an armed rising to admit the middle classes to a share in it. And these latter only succeeded by calling in the assistance of the workers.

The Reform Bill of 1832 was won, but the workers were left out in the cold. Indeed, in some respects that was a disfranchising measure, for places like Preston and Westminster had a franchise wider even than that which exists to-day. Immediately the Bill became law the working classes began their agitation for manhood suffrage, and it has taken 86 years to complete the work.

It is interesting to notice that of the six points of the people's Charter, five are—or soon will be—the law of the land. And I do not think that the sixth, annual Parliaments, would get much support anywhere. But the men who framed the Charter kept one thing steadily before their eyes. Got the vote, they said, and if your votes are of equal value, all other things shall be added unto you.

Well, having got the vote, is it very surprising that the working men and women of this country should make up their minds to use it? Would it not be much more disquieting if we discovered that they did not intend to do so? With an electorate of over sixteen millions, is it very wonderful that a large mass of this electorate should set about getting for itself a fair share in the representation of the people?

But what will Labour do, what will be its policy? asks the timid citizen. What has it done in the past? We have seen a Labour party in being for nearly 15 years. Is there anything in its past demands, in the legislation for which it is mainly responsible, which smells of the powder-barrel or the torch? Its main demand has been the raising of the standard of life. At all times it has proclaimed the truth that the strength of a State is to be measured by the well-being of all its citizens. Hence measures like the Trade Boards Act, the Act for the feeding of school-children, old age pensions, and minimum wages for agricultural labourers.

Nor has the attention of the Labour party been confined to wages alone. The Mines' Eight Hours Act, the Shop Hours Act, the Insurance Act, full compensation for all workers for all industrial accidents—all these measures largely owe their inception and such completeness as can be claimed for them to the driving power of the Labour party. Does anybody believe that, if politics had remained in the same groove as that in which they moved during the 'sixties and 'seventies of the last century, we should have had measures like these passed into law? Moreover, is there any one who thinks that a single clause of them ought to be repealed? What signs are there, therefore, that a strengthened Labour party means the advent of "red ruin and the breaking-up of laws?"

But the Labour Party has had to pass through the gravest test of all. Three years ago a crisis came upon this Empire, the like of which it has never had to face before. Its very existence was threatened. The freedom which it had won for itself—the freedom which it had handed over to great commonwealths over the sea—was, attacked by an assassin's blow without warning. How did Labour meet this awful crisis? Did it flinch for one instant?

The armed millions, with their terrible weapons which are now slowly hewing their way to victory supply the answer. The young men stepped into the ranks. The older men and the women backed their arms and bent their backs to keep them and the country supplied. I claim, that when the occasion arises, Labour can show itself to be as self-sacrificing and as national in its outlook as any other class. I shall

be reminded, of course, of things said and written by some members of the Party which do not altogether square with the views of the majority. And my answer is that from its very nature, the Party must have divergences of opinion. You cannot expect all men to think alike; better the looseness of the fruitful soil rather than the solidity of the barren rock.

And what of the future? Many more candidates will certainly be run at the next election. Great centres of population like Manchester, Leeds, Bolton, Blackburn, Derby, Sheffield, West Ham, and Newcastle will have a vastly enlarged electorate. They now return some Labour members; the opinion of the electors will certainly be taken as to whether they desire more. There are other great constituencies which have been carved out of the counties; these, too, will be consulted. Given the alternative vote, and there will be no danger of a candidate being returned who represents only a minority of the electorate.

There remains the question of political independence—always a thorny one when movements like ours are started. Ought we to take part in the government of the country, or ought we to hold resolutely aloof until we are strong enough to form a Government from our own ranks?

The note of the Labour party has been its independence of other parties. Other attempts at Labour representation in Parliament failed because of the want of this independence. I see no reason for thinking that this attitude will be abandoned in the future. In saying this, however, I would point out that no one can foresee the course which Imperial politics will take in the days to come. It is certain that affairs cannot go on as they did before the war. Our great free Commonwealths beyond the sea will demand and will obtain a larger share in the control of Imperial affairs. Questions will arise about trade and tariffs and external policy which demand consideration from a higher point than those which involve the fate of parties. Indeed, the whole question of parties is in the melting-pot, and while I do not anticipate the cessation of parties, a new grouping may well arise which will make all prophecies and forecasts futile.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a raid southward of Armentieres and dispersed working parties south-eastward of Monchy-le-Prenx. Hostile artillery was more active north-eastward of Ypres. Our aeroplanes dropped two tons of bombs on an ammunition depot in the vicinity of Courtrai and on other targets.

A French communiqué states:—In the region of St. Quentin there is an intense artillery duel.

London, January 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided trenches this morning to the east of Loos.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

London, January 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Vorwaerts, commenting on President Wilson's speech, says that the Germans must guard against too much confidence in President Wilson.

London, January 12.
The Russian newspaper Pravda, commenting on President Wilson's speech, describes President Wilson as the head of rapacious American imperialism and as the greatest hypocrite his country has ever known.

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

London, January 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid reports a general strike at Barcelona owing to the dearth of living. Enraged crowds stoned the theatres and pillaged and destroyed cafes and concert halls. Numerous arrests have been made, and many people have been wounded.

There have been similar demonstrations at other towns.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

London, January 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Chamber has by 397 to 145 passed a vote of confidence in the Government, following a debate on the diplomatic conduct of the war, in which M. Pichon reiterated the refusal of the Government to grant Socialist passports for Petrograd.

The Socialists again demanded passports for Petrograd, M. Albert Thomas also demanding a joint statement of Allied war aims.

M. Pichon dwelt on the unanimity of the Allies in their conduct of the war and unreservedly approved the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson. In explaining why passports were refused, M. Pichon recalled the Maximist repudiation of their engagements and read a letter from M. Trotsky insulting the French Socialists. He said the Government had done the latter a service by refusing them passports. M. Pichon mentioned that France took the initiative in December in suggesting that the Allies make a joint declaration of war aims, but it was considered preferable to make separate declarations. It was bound to be disclosed that France, when he was Premier, confidentially communicated her war aims to President Wilson, who then asked Germany to avow hers.

NO SWEEPING ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

London, January 12.
The Board of Admiralty has been reconstituted. The new members are Rear Admiral Sydney B. Fremantle, Captain George P. W. Hope and (as civilian member) Mr. Arthur Pease. Acting Vice Admiral Sir Henry Oliver and Commodore Godfrey Pease retire.

Later.
The unsensational character of the Admiralty changes is regarded as dispelling fears that any violent change in the main lines of naval policy is contemplated.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

London, January 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin semi-official message says the authorities are unable to make any definite statement as to the sinking of the hospital ship Bawa, as the submarine possibly concerned is still at sea. But competent quarters consider it impossible that the vessel was torpedoed; it must have been mined.

BRITISH DESTROYER FOUNDERS IN SNOWSTORM.

London, January 12.
The Admiralty announces that the destroyer Redoubt was wrecked and foundered on the 9th instant during a snowstorm off the north coast of Ireland. There are no survivors.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, January 12.
A message from Las Palmas states that a boat containing the First Officer and eighteen other survivors of the Spanish steamer Joaquin Mumbrell has arrived there. The vessel was torpedoed on December 31 because she was carrying hides to the United States. Another boat, containing the Captain and twenty sailors, is missing.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL.

Petrograd, January 11.
General Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander-in-Chief, has issued a Manifesto depicting the Russian Republic as being surrounded by enemies on all sides.

The Manifesto contemplates a Holy War against the bourgeoisie of Russia, Germany, Britain and France, and for this purpose appeals for the creation of a new People's Army. It is declared that it would be a counter-stroke to the German peace conditions.

The Manifesto alleges that Americans and Frenchmen are financing General Kaledin and states that a Holy War on the fronts as well as behind the lines may be a terrible unavoidable fate. Therefore, a new and well-armed force of resistors must be organised, the nucleus of which should be the Red Guards, because the old army is exhausted. The new People's Army must be subject to rigorous revolutionary discipline.

The Manifesto says:—"Comrades, the people of Italy, Spain, France, Austria and Switzerland look to you with hope and await the call to battle against their bourgeoisie!"

General Krylenko declares there will be no compulsion in recruiting the new Army.

The Manifesto concludes with a special appeal for the co-operation of their Ukrainian comrades.

Petrograd, January 12.
The People's Commissioners have confiscated the great Putiloff Ironworks at Petrograd "owing to the indebtedness of the Company," also the motor-car workshops of the International Sleeping Car Company "owing to the refusal of the management to continue to work."

Petrograd, January 12.
The leaders of the Cossacks in the Don are disagreeing. General Kaledin is supported by the majority of the troops and the educated classes against intervening in Russian internal affairs, although they are ready to oppose Maximist aggression in the Don territory. Generals Alexieff and Korniloff favour making the Don area a centre of campaign against the Bolsheviks, relying largely on the formation of an officers' corps, comprising 25,000 bayonets.

It is reported that the Ukrainians have occupied Buchmatch, in the Government of Ocheragoff, after severe fighting.

London, January 11.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, M. Trotsky, at Brestlitovsk, said the Russians desired to continue the peace negotiations whether or not the Entente Powers participated. He disagreed with the difficulties urged by the Austro-Germans regarding the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm, but as the Russian people desired a most speedy peace, he consented to remain at Brestlitovsk, in order to deprive the Quadruple Alliance of a pretext for breaking off the negotiations on technical grounds.

London, January 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, M. Trotsky and Herr von Kuehlmann have agreed that Ukraine should act as an independent Republic at the peace negotiations.

London, January 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Red Guards are terrorising Finland. They have threatened to dissolve the Diet and to create a "Red Diet."

There have been over five hundred election returns for the Russian Constituent Assembly, including 201 Social Democrats and 153 Maximists.

London, January 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Delegations at Brestlitovsk have agreed to a Russian proposal to form committees to discuss political, territorial, economic and legal questions.

London, January 12.
The Fatherland Party movement is spreading in Austria. Numerous meetings passed resolutions urging Count Czernin to arrange "A close Military and Commercial Union of Poland, Lithuania and Courland with the Central Powers. Domination of the Danube and routes to the eastern shores of the Adriatic is also necessary for a lasting peace."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE OUTLOOK.

London, January 11.
Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in a speech at an American luncheon in the Savoy Hotel, said that the abyss between our war aims and Prussia's ambitions could not be bridged at present. Germany still hoped for complete victory. We must raise our armies to their full strength. We must have food rations. Every ton of food saved meant a ton of shells fired. He had been compelled to reduce shell and steel by hundreds of thousands of tons, owing to lack of ships. Nevertheless, the Army in 1918 would have more powerful artillery and more shells than ever. We would be able also to completely equip several hundred thousands of Americans. The Germans were bringing hundreds of thousands of troops and thousands of guns from the Eastern Front and the greatest storm of all was gathering, but we are preparing to receive them. The stories of Germans deserting by the hundred rather than face the furnace into which the ambitions of their War Lords seemed to hurl them was not surprising. He felt sure we would win outright if we used all our resources fully.—(Obeers.)

U. S. SHIPPING OUTPUT.

Washington, January 12.
Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, estimates that the production of shipbuilding for 1918 will be four-and-a-half million tons. Fifty-one shipyards are engaged on the construction of steel ships, and 67 shipyards on wooden ships. Last year there were 148 shipyards; today there are approximately 700. The enrolment of 380,000 workers is progressing well.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 10.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co.'s silver report is as follows:—The tone of the market has remained distinctly good. There has been a fair demand for trade purposes, and sufficient supplies have been forthcoming in the last few days without the price being affected. The Shanghai exchange is firm at the official quotation of 4s. 51. per tael. The Indian silver holding shows a decrease corresponding to the shrinkage of the note issue.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

London, January 11.
It is officially announced that Vice-Admiral Bacon has been appointed Controller of the Munitions Inventions Department, in succession to Colonel Gould Adams.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JANUARY 14, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 7 1/4 dis.

Chinese, 10 cts. pieces 7 1/4 dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. c. 7 1/4 dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. c. 7 1/4 dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN.

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

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Capital (4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — Andre Berthelot.

General Manager — A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

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BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUBET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2532.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1918 A.M. to 1918 P.M. Every 15 Mins.

1918 A.M. to 1918 P.M. Every 15 Mins.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sinking \$1,500,000

Silver \$18,500,000

Total \$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. E. H. Dyer, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. H. Dyer, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anson, F. C. S. R.

Hon. Mr. E. H. Dyer, F. C. S. R.

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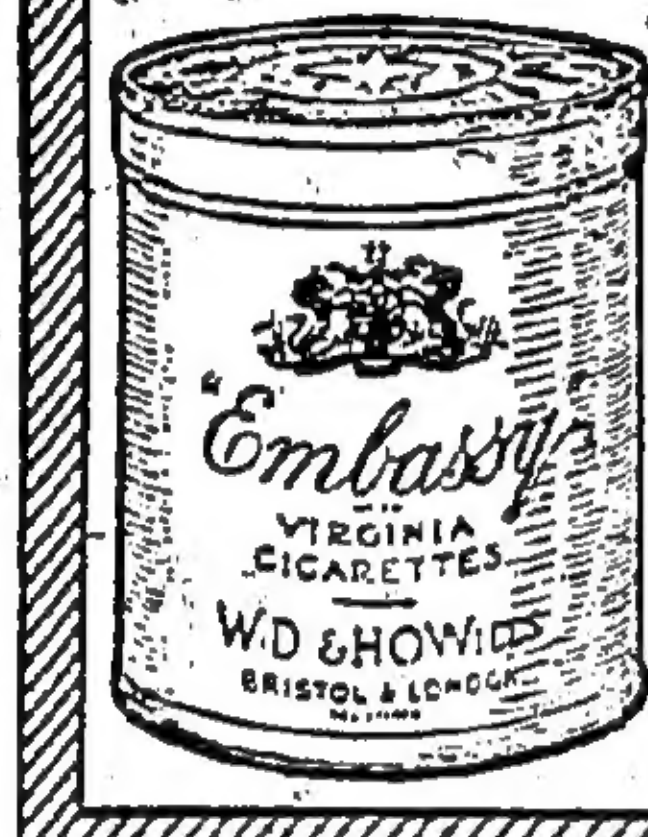
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Hon. Mr.

“Embassy”

The Perfect Cigarette

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.

In
Tins
of
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That's why
“EMBASSY”
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

In
Boxes
of
10

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French S. Mail Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words “For delivery by the Chinese Post Office.”

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 5 lbs. . . . 50 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. . . . \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold man's chains or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in the matter of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 9 a.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Kwan.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Sam Shui, and Wai Kwoh.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Po & Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 14, 11h. 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Freshness has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei and has increased elsewhere; moderately over the China Coast and Formosa, and slightly over the Philippines. The anticyclone appears to have extended southwards.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.00 inch against an average of 0.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & N.E. winds, fresh, fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong to a gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

January 14, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vietnam	6a	30.26	22	83	WNW	4 b	
Namur	6a	30.49	25	51	WNW	3 b	
Hakodate	6a	30.43	25	100	NW	7 b	
Kobe	6a	30.39	50	nne	6 b		
Kobe	6a	30.37	46	33	ene	6 b	
Amoy	6a	30.37	43	44	n	1 b	
Swatow	6a	30.38	43	91	s	2 b	
Taihu	6a	30.28	43	n	4 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.34	43	n	5 b		
Koshan	6a	30.15	59	nne	6 b		
P'ootse	6a	30.28	50	n	7 b		
Canton	6a	30.41	41	66	n	2 b	
H'kong	6a	30.33	43	18	ene	3 b	
Gap Rock	6a	30.29	n	n	6 b		
Macao	6a	30.31	46	33	n	4 b	
Wanchow	6a	30.31	46	33	n	4 b	
Fakhoi	6a	30.39	52	41	nne	4 b	
Holow	6a	30.21	63	nne	4 b		
Phu Lien	6a	29.34	68	nw	2 b		
Tourane	6a	29.04	68	83	n	6 r	
G. St. J.	6a	29.87	72	94	ne	1 b	
Apur	6a	29.85	75	85	n	2 b	
Legaspi	6a	29.81	72	86	wnw	2 b	
Tacolban	6a	29.80	73	86	nw	4 b	
Iloilo	6a	29.74	75	85	n	0 b	
Surigao	6a	29.75	77	95	sw	4 b	
Cebu	6a	29.75	77	95	sw	4 b	
Luzon	6a	29.75	77	95	sw	4 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 14, 1918.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, P passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.18	30.15	30.14
Temperature	57	56	61
Humidity	41	37	43
Wind Direction	E	E	N.E.
Force	5	6	1
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.10
Highest temp. air	58	58	61
Lowest	41	37	43

H. S. Observatory, Jan. 14, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 14th Jan. to 20th Jan.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 15
Jan. 16	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 17
Jan. 18	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 19
Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 21

in morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1918.

The Great Metro Serial

1st & 2nd EPISODES of the

“GREAT SECRET.”

PATHE'S GAZETTES

and

COMICS.

“WATCH FOR THE SEVEN PEARLS.”

Featuring MOLLIE KING, CREIGHTON HALE and LEON BARRY.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

Note: Owing to so many seats having been Booked for Saturdays' Matinees, and not taken up, the Management has decided not to reserve seats for the 5.15 performance. Season ticket holders only will be allowed to reserve their seats.

THEATRE ROYAL. SHORT SEASON FAREWELL SEASON

Commencing
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th
EDGAR WARWICK.
THE LAST DEALS OF



YOUR OLD FAVOURITE
EDGAR WARWICK AS THE JOKER
TAKE A HAND.
Before they pack up.
New Programme
Moutrie's
AT
PRICES.....\$3, \$2 & \$1.
Book before you sleep.
5 per cent. of Gross Receipts will be donated to the
RED CROSS FUND.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY,
the 24th day of January, 1918,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid, and known and registered in the Land Office as Section C of Northern Portion of the Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 200. Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 102 Connaught Road West Victoria, aforesaid. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$27.12. Area about 1352 square feet. The property is subject to a Lease for 5 Chinese years from 28th August, 1916, at a monthly rent of \$240.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
105, House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 14th January, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade-Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY,
the 25th day of January, 1918,
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,

THE VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as Section B and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 188 and Section C and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 189 together with the messuages thereon known as NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, HILL ROAD and NOS. 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422 and 424 DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST.

IN FIVE LOTS.
Lot 1.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Hill Road. Area about 7216 square feet.
Lot 2.—Nos. 4 and 5 Hill Road. Area about 7142 square feet.
Lot 3.—Nos. 410, 412 and 414 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 3759 square feet.
Lot 4.—Nos. 416, 418 and 420 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 3748 square feet.
Lot 5.—Nos. 422 and 424 Des Vœux Road West. Area about 2835 square feet.

The property is held under Crown Leases for 999 years.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER DEACON & HARBSTON,
1 Des Vœux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HAVING adopted a sub exchange system in this office our telephone numbers are entirely changed, the new numbers being 2570 2571 and 2572.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 14th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED FROM SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha